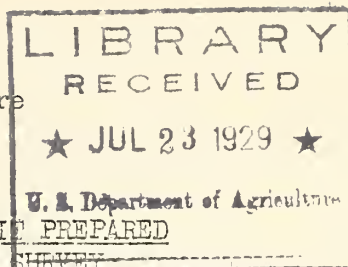


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



United States Department of Agriculture  
Bureau of Biological Survey



DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING FIELD MICE WITH BAIT PREPARED  
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

1.9  
3527

Steam-rolled oats, specially prepared and treated with strychnine and other materials under the supervision of the Biological Survey, make an effective bait for field mice. The baits should be exposed in October or November. After one month carefully examine the treated area for fresh signs of mice and repeat the poisoning if necessary.

Place a level teaspoonful of the poisoned bait into used mouse holes or scatter along the surface runways under cover of vegetation. Two or three holes or runways should be baited near each tree in an orchard. In fields or gardens one bait should be exposed on the average of every 15 feet.

Poison stations, which will protect the poisoned grain from the weather and keep it in good condition throughout the winter, are recommended for use in orchards or gardens where mice are a constant menace. Wide-mouthed bottles or jars, small drain tiles, tin cans, and home-made wooden stations, or commercial stations now on the market, are suitable for this purpose. One heaping teaspoonful of the bait should be placed in each station and the station placed near the base of each tree in an orchard. (See page 8, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1397.)

CAUTION.--This bait should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated place and out of the reach of livestock and irresponsible persons. When used according to instructions, there is no likelihood of injury from this poison to quail, pheasants, or grouse; or to domestic chickens or turkeys. To avoid the possible destruction of other birds, the bait should be placed in the stations, dropped down into the mouse holes, or placed under shelter of brush, boards, or vegetation.

